Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

TABLE IV.

The Refuges for the Destitute first opened on the 10th January, 1838. The following is a comparative statement of the number of applicants at the Society's office a fortnight before and after that period.

BEFORE			AFTER		
December 27, 1837	....	33	January 10, 1838	....	96
,, 28 ,,	....	40	,, 11 ,,	....	126
,, 29 ,,	....	41	,, 12 ,,	....	152
,, 30 ,,	....	49	,, 13 ,,	....	161
Sunday			Sunday		
January 1, 1838	....	55	,, 15 ,,	....	156
,, 2 ,,	....	46	,, 16 ,,	....	164
,, 3 ,,	....	89	,, 17 ,,	....	170
,, 4 ,,	....	65	,, 18 ,,	....	172
,, 5 ,,	....	79	,, 19 ,,	....	199
,, 6 ,,	....	67	,, 20 ,,	....	402
Sunday			Sunday		
,, 8 ,,	....	62	,, 22 ,,	....	439
,, 9 ,,	....	88	,, 23 ,,	....	300
		714			2,537

TABLE V.

Society opened with the *new rule* in operation on the 28th April, 1848.

From the above period to the 24th June, (two months) there
were applicants for relief.. 785
Society's operations in 1847, from 26th April to 27th June, when
relief was almost indiscriminately given 7212

TABLE VI.

We closed on the Thursday night—on Wednesday............ 337 cases
                                                      Thursday................ 360   ,,
                                                                            ————
                                                                            697   ,,

After closing, no appearance of an application, in consequence of printed notices having been posted freely at the Society's house, refuges, and workhouses, and in the neighbourhood.

———————————

Analysis of the Report of Surgeon F. P. Strong, of the Bengal Army, to the Bengal Government for 1847, *of the Mortality in the Jails of the* 24 *Pergunnahs, Calcutta.* By LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. SYKES, V.P.R.S.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 20th November, 1848.]

DR. STRONG has been good enough to transmit to me recently his Official Report for 1847 to the Bengal Government of the Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the 24 Pergunnahs. Dr. Strong has had medical charge of these jails for many years, and has distinguished himself by the benevolent perseverance with which he has experimented in various ways to improve the health of the prisoners in his charge,

and diminish the high rate of mortality that appears generally to result from confinement in the jails in India. Ventilation, exercise, occupation, and diet, have engaged his attention, but particularly the latter; and to having effected an improvement in the diet, by an increase of animal food and condiments, Dr. Strong attributes a decidedly diminished annual mortality among the prisoners. Dr. Strong's report comprises the prisoners in the Allipore Jail, who are confined for life, and whose annual average number, from 1836 to 1847 inclusive, ranged from 1,066 to 1,507, and the average for the whole period was 1301; it comprises also the temporary prisoners in the Zillah jails, varying from 611 to 902, the average for the period being 769; and, finally, the Insane Hospital patients, for the same period, varying from 186 in 1816, to 202 in 1847, in 1824 the number being as low as 102. Dr. Strong supplies figured statements from official records, of the sickness and mortality in the several jails under the old and new diet systems, and in the Insane Hospital; but, as my object is rather to call the attention of the Society to a remarkable cholera return for thirty-one years than to discuss the general mortality in jails in India, it will suffice to mention that in all the jails under Dr. Strong, for the first sixteen years, from 1820 to 1836, the mortality was $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum, and for the last eleven years, from 1836 to 1847, the mortality was reduced to 5·57 per cent. per annum, the mortality of the native inhabitants of Calcutta being, in the last period, 4·64 per cent.; the greatest mortality in the jails, as in Calcutta, being in the coldest months.

To show the effect of improved rations, of two meals per diem instead of one, Dr. Strong adduces the prisoners confined for life in the Allipore Jail, who never leave the precincts of the jail, as contrasted with the prisoners in the other jails, who had only one meal per diem until latterly, when the mortality with them was also reduced to nearly the same amount as in the Allipore Jail. The annual deaths, inclusive of those from cholera, in the Allipore Jail, from 1836 to 1847, both years inclusive, varied from 2·99 per cent. to 9·80 per cent., the average being 5·60 per cent. In the other four suburban and Zillah jails the annual per centage mortality varied, as the diet was changed, from bad to indifferent and good. From 1836 to 1847 inclusive, Dr. Strong gives eight periods in which he shows that in the first period, with insufficient diet, the mortality was 7·95; in the second period of 26 months, with a good diet, the mortality was reduced to 4·3 per cent.; for two periods of 15 and 12 months, the former diet was restored, and the mortality rose respectively to 9·44 and 7·71 per cent., 2·69 per cent. of the larger amount, however, being attributable to cholera, in 1842. For the next four periods, the good diet of the rations daily was restored, and the mortality fell respectively to 5·65, 4·76, 3·16, and 3·91 per cent.

The average of deaths in the Lunatic Asylum for ten years, from 1833 to 1842, was 16·9 per cent., and for five years, from 1843 to 1847, the mortality was 17·3 per cent., which Dr. Strong shows from tables that he quotes to be infinitely less than in the asylums in Europe. At Sunavra, in Italy, the deaths are represented as 42·5 per cent.; at Paris, 35·6 per cent.; and at ten asylums, in 1837, in England, 21 per cent.

Table of Mortality of the Allipore Jail Prisoners for Life who never leave the Jail the great health they enjoyed over the Zillah Prisoners

YEARS.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.
1836......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,204	4
1837......	1,295	6	1,171	1	1,173	4	1,200	3	1,158	5	1,146	7	1,165	6
1838......	1,266	5	1,284	6	1,271	4	1,299	5	1,295	4	1,309	5	1,337	6
1839......	1,349	3	1,349	5	1,338	6	1,368	10	1,356	2	1,445	7	1,452	2
1840......	1,496	13	1,451	13	1,453	10	1,437	6	1,486	6	1,507	4	1,546	4
1841......	1,505	6	1,525	11	1,532	6	1,397	6	1,351	..	1,374	3	1,368	2
1842......	1,478	15	1,494	10	1,509	8	1,526	6	1,499	7	1,485	2	1,445	9
1843......	1,267	11	1,299	11	1,288	12	1,383	10	1,388	3	1,420	4	1,340	7
1844......	1,312	10	1,308	10	1,389	6	1,303	4	1,307	4	1,379	10	1,297	4
1845......	1,191	8	1,189	7	1,176	2	1,170	1	1,219	5	1,193	3	1,178	4
1846......	1,158	6	1,170	3	1,172	3	1,286	4	1,151	6	1,208	2	1,152	4
1847......	1,131	7	1,102	5	1,105	3	1,015	2	1,091	1	1,118	4	1,017	4
Total	14,448	90	14,342	82	14,406	64	14,384	57	14,301	43	14,584	51	15,537	56
Per cent. per annum ..	..	4·47	..	6·86	..	5·33	..	4·75	..	3·65	..	4·19	..	4·32

Table of the 24 Pergunnahs Temporary Prisoners in the Russah Jail and different reduced to nearly half, comparing 6

YEARS.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.
1836......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	863	3
1837......	726	4	757	2	780	5	747	1	824	3	838	8	747	2
1838......	759	3	762	1	888	4	844	6	826	8	894	5	900	3
1839......	866	6	893	7	792	2	721	3	753	6	642	9	673	3
1840......	591	3	613	2	591	..	617	4	694	5	676	..	683	3
1841......	699	2	697	3	652	3	792	2	697	3	786	1	796	1
1842......	793	9	711	6	709	6	733	6	811	6	801	3	714	4
1843......	699	10	788	3	811	3	790	4	860	2	919	4	842	5
1844......	798	7	851	1	801	10	1,056	8	951	4	982	2	982	4
1845......	821	4	906	4	834	8	852	1	877	3	894	1	911	2
1846......	836	2	743	3	716	1	732	2	758	6	757	1	759	2
1847......	727	1	730	4	753	1	743	2	740	1	710	2	721	2
Total	8,315	51	8,451	36	8,327	43	8,627	39	8,791	47	8,899	36	9,591	34
Per cent. per annum ..	..	7·36	..	5·11	..	6·20	..	5·43	..	6·41	..	4·85	..	4·25

compound, intended to show, as the Prison Discipline Committee in their Report observe, until the food of the latter class was improved.

August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Grand Total of Prisoners.	Grand Total of Deaths.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Per cent per Annum, including Cholera Deaths.	Total of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio of Cholera Deaths to Strength per Annum.
No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.						
1,304	6	1,134	3	1,118	8	1,113	7	1,115	7	7,024	35	1,170	2·99	2	0·17
1,157	8	1,230	2	1,232	3	1,228	2	1,266	8	14,421	55	1,201	4·57	2	0·16
1,342	5	1,346	10	1,354	5	1,362	7	1,376	9	15,841	71	1,320	5·37	8	0·80
1,457	5	1,458	2	1,476	8	1,477	11	1,481	17	17,006	78	1,417	5·50	0	0·00
1,600	7	1,556	7	1,512	3	1,520	6	1,525	2	18,089	81	1,507	5·37	10	0·66
1,417	6	1,372	4	1,417	1	1,428	7	1,428	9	17,109	61	1,425	4·98	8	0·56
1,452	6	1,449	7	1,360	16	1,311	24	1,349	14	17,357	124	1,446	8·57	6	0·41
1,435	9	1,400	14	1,401	19	1,333	18	1,330	15	16,284	133	1,357	9·80	6	0·44
1,302	5	1,178	6	1,184	3	1,174	6	1,173	5	15,306	73	1,275	5·72	4	0·31
1,238	1	1,229	3	1,213	5	1,212	5	1,107	6	14,315	50	1,192	4·19	1	0·08
1,099	3	1,125	2	1,143	3	1,165	8	1,141	4	13,970	48	1,164	4·12	5	0·42
1,072	1	1,057	4	1,044	2	1,044	3	1,005	7	12,801	43	1,066	4·03	1	0·09
15,875	62	15,534	64	15,454	76	15,362	104	15,296	103	179,523	852	1,301	..	53	..
..	4·68	..	4·94	..	5·90	..	8·10	..	8·08	..		5·60	..	5·60	0·84

Localities, intending to show the lessening of Mortality latterly from improved food years insufficient with 6 years good food.

August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Grand Total of Prisoners.	Grand Total of Deaths.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Ratio of Death to Strength.	Total of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio of Cholera Deaths to Strength per Annum.
No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.						
720	5	735	5	755	4	593	6	761	4	4,427	27	737	3·66	3	0·40
759	..	709	4	706	5	733	10	782	2	9,108	46	759	6·06	8	1·05
849	4	875	2	806	6	793	6	789	10	9,985	58	832	6·97	9	1·08
713	1	729	3	703	3	698	5	581	2	8,764	50	730	6·84	2	0·27
643	3	589	..	513	..	535	1	587	3	7,332	24	611	3·92	6	0·98
713	6	719	3	713	5	715	4	713	6	8,692	39	724	5·38	5	0·69
728	1	719	3	724	10	735	9	741	9	8,919	72	743	9·69	20	2·69
879	6	831	7	829	6	778	4	779	9	9,805	63	817	7 71	7	0·85
878	1	865	2	896	4	915	3	852	5	10,827	51	902	5·65	13	1·44
887	3	950	3	954	3	857	6	839	4	10,582	42	881	4·76	9	1·02
759	..	768	1	766	1	763	2	751	3	9,108	24	759	3·16	4	0·52
723	..	716	6	667	2	665	2	686	5	8,581	28	715	3·91	4	0·55
9,251	30	9,205	39	9,032	49	8,780	58	8,861	62	106,130	524	769	..	90	..
..	3·89	..	5·08	..	6·51	..	7·93	..	3·40	..		5·92	..	5·29	0·97

Dr. Strong gives a table showing the advantage of exercise and amusement to lunatic patients, and says:—"The employment and amusement of the convalescent insanes are various. When the floors became so damp from age that they could not lie upon them, they constructed raised platforms of bamboo for beds themselves. Singing, dancing, cards (not gambling), the drum, fife, &c., are encouraged; some women spin, some make cloth, pick coffee, rice, &c., and the insane men who exercise in the open air, have, for many years been constantly engaged in sowing, transplanting, and rearing coffee, a quantity of which was packed up and sent, by the ship "Warrior," to the Hon. Court of Directors, in 1832, and some to the Royal Asiatic Society, and was highly approved by the London brokers." Every description of gardening has been adopted by those willing to work, and this activity has been, Dr. Strong thinks, the chief means of curing and discharging many. When the American cotton seed was introduced, the insanes were amongst the first to raise the plants; large quantities of Otaheite sugar-cane have been produced by their labour, and cuttings of the cane, cotton, and coffee plants have been sent to various parts of India from the garden of the Insane Hospital. The cactus plant has been extensively reared, and the cochineal insect produced. The Spanish arnato, the Sapan Wood of Commerce, mulberry plants, and the cassada which produces tapioca, have all been cultivated; and latterly the aloe, from the fibre of which rope of great strength has been made. I mention these facts to show that the celebrated Hanwell Asylum system had a prototype in India.

The second return of Asiatic cholera to our shores, after an absence of sixteen years, gives considerable interest to the most complete table of cholera statistics for 31 years, from 1817, the date of its first *record* in Calcutta, to 1847 inclusive, that has hitherto been compiled. I say the date of the first *record*, because there can be little doubt, although its ravages were not systematically recorded before, that it was nothing less than the cholera that ravaged the Mahratta army under Hurree Punt, on the Toongboodra River, in 1786 *; and it is equally a matter of certainty, that Sir Edward Hughes's squadron suffered from the malady when off Ceylon, in 1782; and Arungzebe's army also, at the siege of Bijepoor, in 1657, suffered from it. Indeed, Dr. Allan Webb, Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, in the Calcutta Medical College, in a second edition of his "Pathologia Indica," published in the present year, quotes passages from Hippocrates, Whang-shoo-ho, his contemporary in China, and Susruta, the greatest Hindoo medical authority, to show that the disease called Asiatic cholera was known in the earliest times in Greece, China, and India. It matters not much whether it be of ancient or modern date, beyond the assurance involved in the fact of its antiquity, that neither its supposed frightful ravages, nor the other pestilences to which man is subject, have prevented the gradual spread of his race all over the earth; genera of gigantic and wonderful animals have been created and disappeared, but war, and famine, and plague oppose their barriers in vain to the steady increase of the human race.

Dr. Strong's remarkable table contains, not only instructive facts

* Hurree Punt, in his own hand, writes, "The loss sustained by the Army in consequence of the Cholera Morbus is very great. Medicines are liberally supplied; some do recover, but by far the greater part die."—Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas, vol. iii., p. 17.

for the professional man, but consolatory assurances that ought to alleviate the usual panic that pervades all classes of society into which the cholera unhappily intrudes. I have shown, in a paper published in the Journal of the Statistical Society, upon the Vital Statistics of the East India Company's Armies in India, for 20 years, both European and Native, that the deaths to the strength from cholera amongst Europeans in Bengal, was 1·15 per cent. of the strength, and for one year (1843) only in that period, it attained a maximum rate of 2·13 per cent.; amongst the native troops in Bengal, the average for 20 years was 0·22 per cent., once only, in 1843, having attained nearly a third per cent. Amongst the Europeans in Madras the average mortality was 0·427 per cent. to the strength, and a maximum rate of 1·379 per cent. occurred in 1825,—in 1843 the rate was only 0·219; amongst the native troops the average mortality was 0·583 per cent., but a maximum rate occurred, as in Bengal, in 1843, of 1·385 per cent. Amongst the European troops in Bombay the average mortality to strength for 20 years, was 0·565 per cent., a maximum rate in 1·912 per cent. having occurred in 1842, preceding the fatal year of Bengal and Madras; the average mortality of the native troops of Bombay was 0·281 per cent., a maximum rate of 0·598 occurring in 1842. The average mortality of all the European troops of the East India Company in all India for 20 years was 0·724 per cent. of the strength, and of the native troops 0·342 per cent.

It is satisfactory to find these results in close conformity to those of Dr. Strong's table, which are founded upon facts obtained under such favourable circumstances for their accurate accumulation; having the parties within the four walls of prisons, controlling their actions and their diet, and having daily records of their condition. I am not aware that for so lengthened a period as thirty-one consecutive years, any other cholera return exists, similar to that of Dr. Strong, who had such unusual facilities for investigating the frightful disease in all its various phases.

The return embraces the number of prisoners, the number of cholera sick, and the number of cholera deaths for every month of every year from 1817 to 1847, both inclusive. The first striking feature of the table is that there is not any one *year* of the whole series in which there was not cholera in the jails; and what is equally remarkable, with exceptions to be mentioned, there was not any one *month* of any year in which the cholera was not present among the prisoners. The exceptions are, the month of January in the years 1840 and 1845; April, 1840 and 1845; June, 1831 and 1845; September, 1832 and 1841; October, 1841 and 1846; November, 1843 and 1847; and December, 1839 and 1841. The months of February, March, May, July, and August, were never free from cholera in any one year. The disease, therefore, took its place with the ordinary diseases to which man is subject in India at all times,—dysentery, fevers, liver, spleen, and all the ills that flesh is heir to, and yet the average mortality from cholera to the strength, for 31 years, was exactly one per cent.; the average mortality from all causes, for 27 years, being 7·11 per cent. in the jails of the 24 Pergunnahs, while the mortality in Calcutta, for the same period, was 4·64 per cent. Here we have a most important and consolatory fact; the disease, permanently located within the walls of prisons, under the most favourable circumstances for its development and spread, from the constrained juxtaposition of parties,

produced only 6,531 cases in 31 years to an annual average strength of 1,863, or about 11¼ per cent.; so that, whether the cholera be contagious or be not contagious, only one in nine persons was susceptible of taking the disease, when constantly exposed to its influence, and only one-eleventh of those who took the disease died; the average loss of those treated for 31 years, being 8·86 per cent.

The next great feature of the table, is the effect of temperature upon the amount of cases, and upon the intensity of the mortality; and it is shown, that the mortality nearly follows the course of temperature, the greatest number of deaths being in the coldest and hottest months, as is the case in Calcutta, from diseases of all classes. But, although contrasted temperatures appear to occasion increased mortality in cholera cases, the relation ceases at this point, for the cases are fewest in the cold months, and most numerous in the hot months. For instance, in the months of November, December, January, and February, the proportion of cases to strength is respectively 0·92, 0·82, 0·68, and 0·89 per cent.; that is to say, under 1 per cent. per month; while, in the hot months of March, April, May, and the comparatively hot months of August and September, the number of cases were respectively 1·10, 1·14, 1·09, 1·01, and 1·06 per cent.; that is to say, somewhat above 1 per cent. December is the only cold month in which the deaths are under 1 per cent. (0·88) of the strength; which is the more curious, as the preceding month of November is characterised by an average mortality, for 31 years, of 1·23 per cent. The mortality in the cold months of January and February was respectively 1·10 and 1·26 per cent., and for March, April, and May, 1·50, 1·27, and 1·25 per cent. The setting in of the monsoon in June, reducing the temperature to a medium state between the cold and hot months, and saturating the air with moisture until the month of October, appears to have a decided effect, both upon the number of cholera cases and the intensity of its mortality; the percentage mortality is reduced nearly one-half in these months, amounting respectively to 0·59, 0·51, 0·68, 0 72, and 0·97 per cent. An equable temperature and elevated hygrometric state of the air, would appear, therefore, to be unfavourable to the spread of cholera, and to influence decidedly the ratio of the mortality.

Another great feature of the table exhibits some very anomalous characters; and that is, the apparently capricious changes in the amount of the annual mortality amongst the cases treated, but whether resulting from atmospheric causes, the idiosyncracy of individuals, or changes in the mode of treatment, Dr. Strong's report does not afford any evidence. For instance, the first year of the record of the cholera (1817), the deaths were 5·26 per cent. of the cases treated, the number of cases being 513. The next year, 1818, the deaths were 10·42 per cent. in 307 cases, the next two years, the mortality rose to above 12 per cent. in 285 and 391 cases respectively. The rate of annual loss then fell gradually until 1824, when it was only 2·87 per cent. in 414 cases. The mortality then gradually rose annually, until 1834, in which year it was 17·47 per cent. in 103 cases. The next year it fell to 4·29 per cent. in 163 cases, and it continued very moderate until 1840, when it suddenly jumped from 6·45 per cent, in 31 cases in 1839, to 19·69 per cent. in 66 cases in 1840. The next year the maximum mortality of the whole period occurred, namely, 54·16 per cent. in 24 cases. In 1842

the mortality was 44·82 per cent. in 58 cases; the next year it fell to 28·88 per cent. in 45 cases. Nor has it since fallen below 20 per cent. in 1846 in 45 cases, and the last year of the return, 1847, gives a mortality of 22·72 per cent. in 22 cases. From the year 1838, the number of cholera cases fell suddenly from 185 cases to only 31 cases in 1839, and since that year until 1847, the maximum number of cholera cases in any one year, was only 66; but the ratio of the mortality had fearfully increased upon the smaller numbers. There are multitudinous instances where, in very many cases treated, there is not a single death; for instance, in the month of April, 1822, there were 94 cases, and not one death; whereas, in January of the same year, there were 11 deaths in 31 cases. In March, 1822, there were 75 cases and 1 death, while, in March, 1828, there were 14 deaths in 32 cases. In December, 1833, there were 5 deaths out of 10 cases, while, in the same month in 1835, there was not a single death in 12 cases; and in December, 1821, there was not a single death in 18 cases. These anomalies could be infinitely multiplied, and the table offers a useful study to the speculative physiologist. Notwithstanding these monthly anomalies, the annual totals of cholera cases indicate that in years when the cases were most numerous the ratio of deaths was least; and the greatest per centage loss (not the absolute loss) was greatest when the cases were comparatively few in the year. Dr. Strong does not offer an opinion whether these anomalies were to be accounted for by atmospheric causes, which it would have required a careful record of meteorological phenomena to have assisted in determining; nor does he say whether the varying mortality was connected with varying modes of treatment. In the absence of such essential information it would be hazardous to comment upon the facts as they appear; it is plain, however, that whatever may be the causes of the varying mortality, that, for no one year, nor for any one month of the whole period of 31 years, has the intensity of the mortality been comparable to that which is occurring in Edinburgh, in London, and the provinces, at the present moment.

Dr. Strong's table, in the absence of some necessary data, is, nevertheless, a very valuable document; to the actuary it is of great importance, for the averages running over so lengthened a period as 31 years, necessarily establish a normal state, that enables him to fix with precision the risks that he runs in his insurances; and if the table were generally known it should have the effect of abating that unreasonable panic which the presence of cholera in any locality in Europe appears instantly to produce; for, under the most favourable circumstances for the development and spread of the malady, within the walls of prisons, where it has lasted perennially, where it was impossible for individuals to escape from its influence, and where depression of mind from confinement, and the absence of proper exercise, predisposed to disease, and where the usual annual mortality in the jails is nearly, if not quite double that of the population of Calcutta, we yet see that about one in ten persons only was susceptible of taking the disease, that the average of only 8·86 per cent. of those attacked died, and that only 1 in 100 individuals exposed to it lost his life. Whether, therefore, contagious or not contagious, we have proofs that we may acquit ourselves of our duties to our neighbours with the guarantee that we expose ourselves comparatively to little risk, commensurate with the good that an active benevolence may produce.

Abstract Statement of Deaths among the Prisoners of the Allipore and Russah Jails, and Month, the Grand Total, and Average Rate per Cent. 1,809½ *being the Average Number shewing also the Months of greater Mortality to be the cold weather Months, as in*

Years.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.
1820	1,832	30	1,903	13	1,996	20	1,921	16	1,940	16	1,831	9	1,807	16
1821	1,816	17	1,809	10	1,832	11	1,927	12	1,974	11	1,995	7	1,894	10
1822	1,795	18	1,805	7	1,879	13	1,799	11	1,848	4	1,851	3	1,889	9
1823	1,629	11	1,644	10	1,595	10	1,593	7	1,635	6	1,571	10	1,511	10
1824	1,481	6	1,529	11	1,426	9	1,375	6	1,403	8	1,328	11	1,228	7
1825	1,599	6	1,498	10	1,434	17	1,463	18	1,249	17	1,187	8	1,139	9
1826	1,117	7	1,137	4	1,138	2	1,161	3	1,129	14	1,142	6	1,148	6
1827	1,179	6	1,212	4	1,116	7	1,153	7	1,226	15	1,232	1	1,298	2
1828	1,227	11	1,153	7	1,260	23	1,299	11	1,338	7	1,304	5	1,287	8
1829	1,327	15	1,289	4	1,376	6	1,330	12	1,395	6	1,386	9	1,434	8
1830	1,486	3	1,552	6	1,457	8	1,497	4	1,536	6	1,536	10	1,564	6
1831	1,474	19	1,575	10	1,586	11	1,651	9	1,632	16	1,619	11	1,635	7
1832	2,219	23	2,013	7	1,924	22	1,909	11	1,944	10	1,984	6	2,227	4
1833	2,067	12	2,118	13	2,372	28	2,170	11	1,918	7	2,117	7	1,982	10
1834	2,322	18	2,807	9	2,317	13	2,154	14	2,147	9	2,111	10	1,988	14
1835	2,109	23	2,188	7	2,211	11	2,037	13	2,035	14	2,225	9	2,118	6
1836	1,806	8	1,776	5	1,720	3	1,894	9	1,829	6	1,796	7	2,103	7
1837	2,021	10	1,928	3	1,953	9	1,947	4	1,982	8	1,984	15	1,912	8
1838	2,025	8	2,046	7	2,159	8	2,143	11	2,121	12	2,203	10	2,237	9
1839	2,215	10	2,242	12	2,130	8	2,089	13	2,109	8	2,087	16	2,125	5
1840	2,087	16	2,064	15	2,044	10	2,054	10	2,180	11	2,183	4	2,239	7
1841	2,204	8	2,222	14	2,184	9	2,189	8	2,048	3	2,160	4	2,164	3
1842	2,271	24	2,205	16	2,218	14	2,259	12	2,310	13	2,286	5	2,159	13
1843	1,966	21	2,087	14	2,099	15	2,173	14	2,188	5	2,339	8	2,182	12
1844	2,110	17	2,159	11	2,190	16	2,359	12	2,264	8	2,361	12	2,279	8
1845	1,953	12	2,029	11	1,943	10	1,963	2	2,081	8	2,044	4	2,013	6
1846	1,928	8	1,864	6	1,839	4	1,963	6	1,857	12	1,908	3	1,853	6
1847	1,799	8	1,775	9	1,797	4	1,707	4	1,846	2	1,795	6	1,703	6
Total ...		375	51,629	255	51,195	321	51,179	270	5,1164	262	5,1565	213	5,1118	222
Per cent., per annum	51,064	8·81	....	5·92	....	7·52	....	6·33	....	6·14	....	4·96	....	5·21
Rate of Mortality among the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta for 10 years	....	4·84	....	4·22	....	4·89	....	5·65	....	4·63	....	3·22	....	3·68

different Guards in the 24 Pergunnahs, during the following years, shewing the Number per of Prisoners throughout the Period, more than two-thirds of those being Prisoners for Life; Calcutta.

August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Grand Total of Prisoners.	Grand Total of Deaths.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Per cent. per annum.
No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.				
1,821	9	1,700	11	1,705	13	1,681	10	1,750	16	21,887	179	1,823	9·81
1,778	16	1,772	20	1,762	9	1,759	24	1,762	20	22,080	167	1,840	9·07
1,681	11	1,612	11	1,597	20	1,571	9	1,544	14	20,871	130	1,739	7·47
1,416	12	1,386	10	1,404	14	1,394	9	1,385	9	18,163	118	1,513	7·79
1,293	7	1,290	11	1,295	3	1,491	4	1,559	4	16,698	87	1,391	6·25
1,151	13	1,051	15	1,173	8	1,122	12	1,088	7	15,154	140	1,262	11·09
1,138	7	1,157	3	1,177	6	1,113	3	1,140	6	13,697	67	1,141	5·87
1,304	5	1,210	7	1,271	8	1,242	6	1,198	5	14,641	73	1,220	5·98
1,298	3	1,327	3	1,287	6	1,365	6	1,309	10	15,454	100	1,287	7·77
1,466	5	1,386	6	1,459	3	1,487	4	1,886	12	17,221	87	1,435	6·06
1,573	10	1,566	8	1,553	23	1,521	29	1,889	21	18,730	134	1,560	8·58
1,615	11	1,545	12	1,531	29	1,945	29	2,081	23	19,889	187	1,657	11·28
2,047	11	1,706	12	1,964	19	2,153	24	1,909	27	23,999	176	1,999	8·80
1,991	21	2,037	23	2,217	37	2,087	33	2,209	29	25,285	231	2,107	10·96
1,872	16	1,879	17	1,896	28	1,785	19	1,913	22	25,191	189	2,099	9·00
2,013	8	2,002	9	1,843	7	1,836	7	1,883	10	24,500	124	2,041	6·07
2,024	11	1,869	8	1,873	12	1,706	13	1,876	11	22,272	100	1,856	5·38
1,916	8	1,939	6	1,938	8	1,961	12	2,048	10	23,529	101	1,960	5·15
2,191	9	2,221	12	2,160	11	2,155	13	2,165	19	25,826	129	2,152	5·99
2,170	6	2,217	5	2,179	11	2,175	16	2,062	19	25,800	129	2,150	6·00
2,243	10	2,145	7	2,025	3	2,055	7	2,112	5	25,431	105	2,119	4·95
2,130	12	2,091	7	2,130	6	2,138	11	2,141	15	25,801	100	1,250	8·00
2,180	7	2,168	10	2,084	26	2,046	33	2,090	23	26,276	196	2,189	8·95
2,314	15	2,231	21	2,230	25	2,111	22	2,105	24	26,025	196	2,168	9·04
2,180	6	2,043	8	2,080	7	2,089	9	2,025	10	26,139	124	2,178	5·69
2,046	4	2,107	6	2,094	8	1,990	11	1,879	10	24,142	92	2,011	4·57
1,790	3	1,825	3	1,843	4	1,865	10	1,827	7	22,362	72	1,863	3·86
1,760	1	1,742	10	1,684	4	1,676	5	1,653	12	20,937	71	1,744	4·07
50,401	257	49,224	281	49·454	358	49,519	390	50,488	400	608,000	3604	1,809½	
....	6·11	....	6·85	....	8·68	....	9·45	....	9·50	....	7·11	....	7·11
....	4·22	....	4·47	....	4·91	....	6·10	....	5·72	....	....	....	4·64

Average Mortality, 16 years, 8·74.

Average Mortality for 11 years 5·57 per cent. per annum.

CHOLERA STATISTICS.—CHOLERA TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners in the 24 Pergunnahs, both Life and Temporary, the Number of them Attacked by the Disease, the Proportion of Deaths to those Attacked, and to the entire Prisoners. This Table of 31 Years also shows the Months in each Year the Disease is most prevalent, and most fatal, (generally the cold weather months,) as is exhibited in the Mortality Tables of the Calcutta Population, and in the Tables of both the Alipore and Zillah Prisoners when separated.

YEARS.	January No. of Prisoners	No. of Cholera Sick	No. of Cholera Deaths	February No. of Prisoners	No. of Cholera Sick	No. of Cholera Deaths	March No. of Prisoners	No. of Cholera Sick	No. of Cholera Deaths	April No. of Prisoners	No. of Cholera Sick	No. of Cholera Deaths	May No. of Prisoners	No. of Cholera Sick	No. of Cholera Deaths	June No. of Prisoners	No. of Cholera Sick	No. of Cholera Deaths	July No. of Prisoners	No. of Cholera Sick	No. of Cholera Deaths
1817	2,780	30	2	2,852	51	2	2,745	68	0	2,770	54	3	2,700	31	1	2,721	12	1	2,668	29	2
1818	2,475	22	2	2,415	50	10	2,339	56	5	2,467	38	0	2,423	21	0	2,401	8	0	2,407	17	2
1819	2,175	8	1	2,139	21	1	1,961	19	2	1,886	7	6	1,995	20	1	1,967	12	1	2,068	10	3
1820	1,832	37	8	1,903	16	1	1,496	23	6	1,921	50	6	1,940	55	9	1,831	47	9	1,807	43	3
1821	1,816	21	3	1,805	26	4	1,579	22	2	1,799	19	7	1,974	28	2	1,995	29	2	1,894	31	1
1822	1,795	31	11	1,644	55	3	1,555	75	1	1,593	94	4	1,848	65	1	1,851	45	1	1,889	18	1
1823	1,629	24	8	1,529	16	1	1,426	23	0	1,875	14	0	1,635	19	0	1,571	40	0	1,511	29	8
1824	1,481	17	3	1,498	26	2	1,434	25	5	1,463	34	1	1,408	31	1	1,328	32	1	1,228	24	0
1825	1,599	31	0	1,187	34	3	1,138	37	1	1,161	26	1	1,249	26	0	1,187	20	0	1,139	40	1
1826	1,117	3	0	1,212	41	3	1,116	33	0	1,153	39	0	1,129	59	9	1,142	57	0	1,148	27	0
1827	1,179	21	1	1,158	34	1	1,290	43	1	1,299	38	1	1,226	59	12	1,232	36	1	1,298	64	1
1828	1,227	28	0	1,289	30	1	1,376	32	14	1,330	59	2	1,388	81	3	1,304	32	1	1,287	8	0
1829	1,327	2	2	1,575	4	0	1,457	10	1	1,497	21	7	1,395	13	0	1,386	3	3	1,434	14	1
1830	1,486	12	1	1,552	11	0	1,546	9	3	1,651	6	2	1,536	7	1	1,536	8	0	1,564	7	0
1831	1,474	25	4	2,013	14	0	1,824	5	0	1,909	8	2	1,682	10	0	1,619	1	2	1,635	3	0
1832	2,219	6	1	2,118	4	1	2,372	30	0	2,170	3	1	1,944	2	0	1,984	1	0	2,227	16	0
1833	2,067	11	1	2,807	11	4	2,317	6	11	2,154	37	0	1,918	19	1	2,117	21	0	1,982	2	1
1834	2,322	7	0	2,188	3	0	2,211	13	2	2,087	7	1	2,147	13	1	2,111	9	1	1,988	15	3
1835	2,109	7	0	1,776	5	0	1,720	7	2	1,894	12	2	2,035	13	3	2,225	16	1	2,118	15	0
1836	1,806	8	0	1,928	18	1	2,159	25	8	2,143	31	0	1,829	11	0	1,796	9	2	2,103	17	1
1837	2,021	15	0	2,046	9	1	2,130	33	2	2,089	22	0	1,982	16	0	1,984	13	1	1,912	16	0
1838	2,025	11	0	2,243	6	1	2,184	5	0	2,054	4	4	2,121	1	4	2,203	13	0	2,237	2	1
1839	2,215	2	0	2,464	6	0	2,044	20	0	2,189	8	4	2,109	7	0	2,087	7	0	2,125	3	0
1840	2,087	0	1	2,222	9	4	2,184	6	2	2,269	0	4	2,180	7	3	2,183	1	0	2,239	1	0
1841	2,204	3	3	2,205	5	6	2,218	4	0	2,173	11	0	2,048	2	1	2,160	1	0	2,164	3	0
1842	2,271	4	4	2,087	9	3	2,099	4	1	2,359	6	4	2,310	5	3	2,286	3	2	2,159	1	0
1843	1,966	10	5	2,159	5	2	2,190	9	5	1,963	11	4	2,188	4	1	2,339	7	0	2,182	5	1
1844	2,110	4	1	2,029	4	1	1,943	8	2	1,963	0	0	2,264	3	0	2,361	3	1	2,279	3	0
1845	1,953	0	0	1,864	5	3	1,859	3	1	1,707	2	1	2,081	8	1	2,044	8	0	2,013	3	0
1846	1,928	2	2	1,775	1	1		3	1		2	1	1,657	1	3	1,908	4	0	1,853	2	0
1847	1,799	1	0		3	1	1,757	1		1,707	2	2	1,946	1	1	1,795	2	0	1,703	2	0
Total......	58,494	402	54	59,035	530	62	58,300	642	73	58,352	670	62	58,282	638	61	58,654	495	29	58,261	504	25
Per cent. per annum		0·68	13·43		0·89	11·69		1·10	11·37		1·14	9·25		1·09	9·56		0·84	5·85		0·86	4·96
Deaths to strength	1·10	..	..	1·26	..	..	1·50	..	..	1·27	..	..	1·25	..	..	0·59	..	..	0·51	..	..

CHOLERA STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

YEARS	August Prisoners	August Sick	August Deaths	September Prisoners	September Sick	September Deaths	October Prisoners	October Sick	October Deaths	November Prisoners	November Sick	November Deaths	December Prisoners	December Sick	December Deaths	Grand Total of Prisoners	Grand Total of Cholera Sick	Grand Total of Cholera Deaths	Average Number of Prisoners	Ratio of Sick to Strength	Ratio of Deaths to Strength	Ratio of Death to Treated
1817	2,535	56	5	2,621	82	4	2,707	26	1	2,612	52	5	2,510	37	1	32,221	513	27	2,685	1·56	1·00	5·26
1818	2,796	15	1	2,223	13	1	2,317	11	1	2,324	36	4	2,258	25	5	28,905	307	32	2,408	1·06	1·32	10·42
1819	2,029	17	4	2,014	43	0	1,912	44	4	1,888	41	8	1,843	43	4	23,927	285	35	1,993	1·19	1·75	12·27
1820	1,821	35	4	1,700	24	3	1,705	22	3	1,759	21	1	1,750	18	2	21,887	391	50	1,823	1·78	2·74	12·78
1821	1,778	28	2	1,772	27	2	1,762	24	2	1,571	19	2	1,762	18	0	22,080	291	27	1,840	1·32	1·46	9·27
1822	1,681	40	3	1,612	37	1	1,597	7	2	1,394	8	1	1,544	23	4	20,871	498	29	1,739	2·88	1·66	5·82
1823	1,416	25	0	1,386	42	3	1,404	36	3	1,491	27	2	1,385	23	2	18,163	318	20	1,513	1·75	1·32	6·28
1824	1,293	58	0	1,290	36	0	1,295	30	0	1,122	46	1	1,559	55	0	16,698	414	12	1,391	2·47	0·86	2·89
1825	1,151	67	5	1,051	87	3	1,173	45	1	1,113	44	4	1,088	25	1	15,164	482	19	1,262	3·18	1·48	3·94
1826	1,138	21	0	1,157	24	1	1,177	31	1	1,242	27	0	1,140	29	0	13,697	391	17	1,141	2·85	1·50	4·34
1827	1,304	47	2	1,210	36	1	1,271	34	1	1,365	40	1	1,198	40	0	15,454	444	24	1,287	3·03	1·96	5·40
1828	1,298	31	0	1,327	17	0	1,287	18	2	1,487	8	1	1,309	3	2	14,641	398	32	1,220	2·57	2·48	8·04
1829	1,466	6	0	1,386	9	0	1,459	7	0	1,521	10	2	1,886	29	1	17,221	186	8	1,435	0·99	0·55	13·44
1830	1,573	13	3	1,566	18	2	1,553	16	1	1,949	43	10	1,889	9	4	18,730	182	25	1,560	0·66	1·60	11·36
1831	1,615	4	0	1,645	10	1	1,531	25	6	2,153	15	1	2,081	16	5	19,893	56	15	1,657	0·23	0·90	14·28
1832	2,047	12	1	1,706	13	0	1,964	7	0	2,087	10	2	2,209	10	2	23,999	210	8	1,999	0·83	0·40	17·14
1833	1,991	9	0	2,087	11	4	2,217	19	4	1,785	11	2	1,909	9	2	25,285	103	36	2,107	0·40	0·85	17·47
1834	1,872	22	0	1,679	22	4	1,896	10	2	1,836	12	3	1,913	12	3	25,191	163	18	2,099	0·66	0·34	4·29
1835	2,013	15	2	2,062	1	0	1,843	14	0	1,706	12	1	1,883	9	1	24,500	107	7	2,041	0·48	0·37	6·54
1836	2,024	17	1	1,939	13	0	1,873	5	0	1,961	7	0	1,876	5	0	23,529	184	10	1,856	0·51	0·51	5·43
1837	1,916	22	0	2,221	13	0	1,938	8	0	2,155	9	1	2,048	12	1	23,826	185	17	1,960	0·78	0·78	9·18
1838	2,191	2	0	2,217	3	2	2,160	8	1	2,175	10	3	2,062	4	0	25,826	31	2	2,152	0·12	0·09	6·45
1839	2,170	1	0	2,145	3	0	2,179	2	0	2,055	3	0	2,165	0	0	25,800	66	13	2,119	0·25	0·60	19·69
1840	2,243	2	0	2,091	0	0	2,025	3	0	2,138	3	0	2,112	5	1	25,431	24	13	2,150	0·09	0·60	54·16
1841	2,130	2	0	2,168	2	0	2,130	0	0	2,046	4	1	2,141	2	1	25,801	58	26	2,189	0·22	1·18	44·82
1842	2,180	4	0	2,231	3	1	2,084	12	0	2,111	0	1	2,090	1	0	26,276	45	13	2,168	0·17	0·59	28·88
1843	2,314	8	0	2,043	3	1	2,230	6	2	2,089	1	2	2,105	1	0	26,025	56	17	2,178	0·21	0·78	30·34
1844	2,180	3	0	2,107	1	0	2,080	3	1	1,990	2	0	2,025	3	0	26,189	28	6	2,011	0·11	0·29	21·43
1845	2,046	6	0	1,825	1	0	2,094	2	0	1,990	2	0	1,879		0	24,142	45	9	1,863	0·20	0·48	20·00
1846	1,790	2	0	1,742	1	0	1,843	1	0	1,676	0	0	1,827		0	22,362	45	9	1,744	0·10	0·28	22·72
1847	1,760		0				1,684						1,658	3	2	20,937	22	5				
Total	57,761	688	33	56,082	595	34	56,390	471	46	56,347	524	58	57,099	472	42	693,067	6,681	579	1,863	11·3*		
Per cent. per annum		1·01	5·61		1·06	5·71		0·83	9·76		0·92	11·06		0·82	8·89						1·00	8·86
Deaths to strength	0·68			0·72			0·97			1·28			0·88								1·00	

* 11·3 is not the ratio constantly sick, but the ratio sick per annum.